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## GENERAL NOTES.

**Antrostomus carolinensis** Devouring other Birds.—Dr. W. L. Abbott recently presented a specimen of Chuck-will's-widow to the Philadelphia Academy, which he secured on shipboard off Sagua, Cuba, Sept. 4, 1898, and which contained in its stomach a partially digested Yellow Warbler (*Dendroica aestiva*). Dr. Abbott stated that quite a number of small Warblers had been flying about the ship for several days and probably the Antrostomus was hard pressed and devoured one of them in lieu of his usual food. Such records seem to be uncommon and worthy of note.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**Tyrannus magnirostris** d'Orb. Renamed.—The name *Tyrannus magnirostris*, given by d'Orbigny to the Cuban Kingbird in 1839, is antedated by Swainson (*Fauna Boreali-Americana*, 1831, 484), who, for some reason best known to himself, applied this name to *Megarkhynchus pitangua* (Linn.), a common bird of the mainland of tropical America. A new name thus being necessary for d'Orbigny's species, it may be called *Tyrannus cubensis*.—CHARLES W. RICHMOND, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Nest Building under Difficulties.**—While visiting a farmer living in Bucks County, Pa., I was shown a nest of a Field Sparrow (*Spizella pusilla*), which he accidentally cut down while cradling rye. The nest, which contained fresh eggs, was built about two feet above the ground and was supported between the standing stalks of the rye. The bird evidently experienced some difficulty in starting the structure, as the material kept sliding down loosely on the smooth stalks as fast as it was built. The bird, however, was determined to build it at the original height, which was finally accomplished, and when completed was about one foot deep, having a loose spiral appearance. This was no doubt the result of poor judgment, which is often seen among juvenile birds.—J. HARRIS REED, *Beverly, N. J.*

**Hemithraupis:—A Correction.**—In my paper describing new genera, etc., of Fringillidæ and Tanagridæ in the July Auk, I inadvertently gave the generic name *Hemithraupis* to a genus of Tanagers, with *Aglaia cyanocephala* Lafr. & D'Orb. as type, forgetting at the time that the same name had been given by Cabanis in 1851 to the group having *Hylophilus ruficeps* Max. as type (*cf.* Mus. Hein. I, p. 21); a strange oversight, since I have of course been long aware of the fact and have the genus elaborate under that name in my manuscript. The genus which I have separated as *Hemithraupis* with *Aglaia cyanocephala* as type requir-

ing a new name, I therefore propose *Sporathraupis* ( $\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\acute{\iota}$  = *spurius*,  $\delta\rho\alpha\upsilon\pi\iota\varsigma$ , *nom. prop.*)—ROBERT RIDGWAY, *U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.*

**Kirtland's Warbler** (*Dendroica kirtlandi*) in Florida.—I saw a Kirtland's Warbler on April 19, 1897, at West Jupiter, Florida, and shot another at the same place on April 27,—the only specimen actually killed. Of course I may have been mistaken about the one seen April 19, but I myself have no doubt of its correct identification.—CHARLES B. CORY, *Great Island, Hyannis, Mass.*

**Dendroica kirtlandii in Pennsylvania:—A Correction.**—In my 'Birds of Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey' published some years since by the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club, I omitted without comment *Dendroica kirtlandii*, which had been included in Dr. Warren's report on the 'Birds of Pennsylvania,' on the strength of information furnished him by Prof. H. Justin Roddy. My action was based upon a letter from Prof. Roddy, in which he states that, owing to an unfortunate blunder, the notes given to Dr. Warren under head of *Dendroica kirtlandii* were intended for another species and that he had never seen or heard of Kirtland's Warbler in the State. Inasmuch as Mr. A. W. Butler has quoted Prof. Roddy's records of this bird in his recent 'Birds of Indiana' and based his remarks on the probable breeding range of the species partly upon them, it seems high time that the error should be corrected, as ought to have been done in my previous publication.—WITMER STONE, *Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.*

**The Pine Warbler** (*Dendroica vigorsii*) a Breeder in Ohio.—On August 5 of this year, while out on a short collecting stroll, one of my companions, Prof. W. A. Chesroron of the Waverly High School, shot a Warbler out of a number of others and kindly presented me with the specimen. I identified it as a Pine Warbler and Mr. H. C. Oberholser was so kind as to verify this determination, the bird being a young male still partially in first plumage, so that, as Mr. Oberholser said, "this fact makes it almost certain that it was reared in the neighborhood, for at that age it could not, or at least probably would not, have traveled far." Dr. Wheaton in his 'Birds of Ohio,' states that it is "a not common spring and fall migrant, but that there is no instance of its breeding in the State," and Mr. Oberholser adds that my record "appears to be the first instance of the breeding of this species in Ohio." My bird was shot in tall timber near the Waverly canal. No pine trees are to be found in this vicinity. The entire episode seems to be a circumstance of sufficient interest to be worth recording.—REV. W. F. HENNINGER, *Waverly, Ohio.*

**The Yellow-breasted Chat in Oneida County, N. Y.**—On June 6, 1898, in a pasture, situated on high ground, well filled with second growth.